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Date of Deposit: March 28, 2005

Our Case No. 659/915
K-C Ref. No. 16,940

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:)	
)	
David W. Koenig, et al.)	
)	Examiner Abbott
Serial No. 10/036,862)	
)	Group Art Unit No. 3644
Filing Date: December 21, 2001)	
)	
For WET DRY CLEANING SYSTEM)	
)	
)	
)	

APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

This is an appeal from the Final Rejection dated October 6, 2004 of

Claims 1-34, all the claims pending herein¹.

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¹ On January 28, 2005, Appellants filed a Notice of Appeal and a Request for an Extension for one (1) month. The Extension has been granted. Because the present Appeal Brief is being filed within two months of the filing of the Notice of Appeal and the one month extension has been granted, the present Appeal Brief is timely filed.

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

It is believed that Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. is the real party of interest in this Appeal pursuant to the assignment of the above-identified application to Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc. executed by each of the seven inventors of record, David William Koenig, Annastacia Jane Kistler, John Eugene Peluso, Margaret Murphy Ward, Douglas Bryan Cole, Mark Kevin Melius, and Sherrie Lynn Bencik.

II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

The undersigned, Amanda M. Church, is not aware of any other appeals, interferences, or other judicial proceedings that may be related to, would directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending Appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-34 are finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) for being obvious in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,950,960 to Marino.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

A Request for Reconsideration was filed July 12, 2004 after Non-Final Rejection. The Final Rejection of October 6, 2004 indicated that this Request for

Reconsideration was considered. No Amendment or Response has been filed in response to the October 6, 2004 Office Action prior to the filing of the present Appeal Brief.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

An understanding of the invention of the presently appealed claims can be made upon a review of the embodiments of the invention, described below, and illustrated in FIG. 1 of the specification. Note that in the description to follow, like elements will employ identical identification numerals.

An embodiment of the present invention provides a cleaning system which includes the combination of wiping with a dry product and wiping with a wet product. This wet-dry cleaning system unexpectedly provides for the rapid cleaning of soils from a variety of surfaces, including human skin. (p. 5, lines 6-8). Cleaning a surface by the method of this system produces a clean surface more efficiently than cleaning with a dry product alone. A user may be instructed to carry out the method when cleaning a surface. (p. 5, lines 8-11).

Surfaces to be cleaned also include biological surfaces, including animal body surfaces such as skin, hair, fingernails, and toenails; and the surfaces of vegetables, fruits, grains, and meats. (p. 5, lines 18-21).

The wet product used may be any type of substance which contains moisture and which can be used to wipe a surface. (p. 6, lines 1-2). Wet products may be made by the application of a wetting solution to a fibrous web of material. (p. 6, lines 13-16). In this context, a fibrous product is considered "wet"

when the wetting solution is added to the web with an add-on between about 25% and the maximum add-on which can be accepted by the web (i.e. saturation). (p. 6, lines 17-20).

To determine the liquid add-on, first the weight of a portion of dry web having specific dimensions is determined. The dry web corresponds to the basesheet which can be fed to the wetting and winding apparatus. Then, the amount of liquid by weight equal to a multiple of the portion of the dry web, or an increased amount of liquid measured as a percent add-on based on the weight of the dry web portion, is added to the web to make it moistened, and then referred to as a "wet" web.

The dry product used may be any type of substance which can be used to wipe a surface and which is not a moist product. For example, the dry product may have a liquid add-on of less than 25%. In other examples, the dry product may have a liquid add-on of less than 15%, or less than 5%. (p. 7, lines 1-4).

The wet and dry product may each contain a plurality of portions, such that a single wiping step utilizes one portion of the product. The portion may be a single sheet, such as an individual sheet from a stack or a sheet defined by perforations, or it may be more than one sheet. (p. 7, lines 10-14).

Preferably, the wet-dry cleaning system includes at least 3 wiping steps, each step involving a wipe with a fresh portion of product. A product is considered "fresh" if its surface does not contain soil. For example, wet cloths or sponges may be considered fresh if, after wiping soil from a surface, the soil is removed from the product by rinsing or washing. Similarly, a chamois may be

considered fresh if it is allowed to dry after absorbing liquid from a surface. Disposable wiping products or portions thereof such as toilet tissue, paper towels, napkins, and wet wipes are considered fresh if they have not been used to remove soil from a surface. (p. 7, lines 15-23).

The wet-dry cleaning process may be facilitated by providing a user with a wet and/or a dry product, together with appropriate instruction to carry out at least one of the wet-dry processes. (p. 8, lines 10-13). The system preferably includes instructions for carrying out the cleaning process and includes a wet product or a dry product. The system may include both the wet product and the dry product together, and the product (or products) and the instructions may be present together in some form of packaging. (p. 8, lines 13-18).

The instructions may be printed, for examples on a sheet of paper, in a brochure or pamphlet, or in a book. The instructions may be audible or visual, for example as a recording on a magnetic videotape or audio tape, on a CD-ROM, or on a computer-readable medium. The instructions may be printed on the packaging, on a dispenser, or may be on or enclosed in the packaging of the wet and/or dry product. (p. 8, line 28 to p. 9, line 1). The instructions may communicate to a user the steps of a wet-dry cleaning process. The instructions may refer to the cleaning of specific surfaces, such as animal body surfaces. (p. 9, lines 14-15).

The wet product and dry product may be packaged together with a large number of portions of each product. (p. 9, lines 16-17). The number of portions of each provided in a single package may correspond to the relative amounts of

each product which would be used in a cleaning process. For example, a package which is designed to facilitate the “ddw”, “dwd”, or “wdd” cleaning processes may contain twice as many portions of dry product as wet product. In this way, the user does not end up with an excess of one type of product when the other type of product has been exhausted. (p. 9, lines 17-23).

There are no means-plus-function terms or step-plus-function terms in Claims 1 and 5-11, or Claims 2-4, 12-22, 23-29, or 30-34, which are argued separately below in Section VII.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

There is one ground of rejection presented for review: the rejection of Claims 1-34 for being obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) in view of Marino.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1 and 5-11 are not obvious under 35 USC § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 5,950,960 to Marino because Marino does not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Claims 1 and 5-11 were finally rejected in the Final Office Action of October 6, 2004 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 5,950,960 (Marino). Appellants traverse the rejection for several reasons. Independent Claim 1 recites a method for cleaning soil from an animal body surface, comprising instructing a user to wipe an animal body surface with a

fresh product at least three times; wherein at least one fresh product is dry and at least one fresh product is wet.

The Examiner asserts in the Final Office Action that Marino teaches an apparatus capable of being sold to the public and further comprising a first and second housing so as to house moist wipes and specifically a dry roll of tissue/toilet paper intended for use on a human body surface. (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, pages 3-4). The Examiner admits that Marino fails to teach or suggest:

- 1) “instructing a user to wipe an animal body surface with a fresh product at least three times”; or
- 2) instructing the user to wipe with either of the products (wet wipes or dry tissue/toilet paper) using selected sequences and combinations (i.e., “wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product followed by wiping the surface with a wet product”...). (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, page 4).

In order to overcome the deficiencies of Marino, the Final Office Action has relied on the Examiner’s personal conclusions and Official Notices to determine that all of the claims of the application would be obvious to one of skill in the art. Appellants disagree and point out that, not only does the Examiner fail to cite a single piece of art or concrete evidence to support this conclusion, Marino teaches away from including instructions directed to the specific sequences and/or combinations of fresh products recited in Claim 1.

At col. 1, lines 56-60, Marino states that:

“[I]t would be desirable to provide such a dispenser which also can be utilized to dispense dry tissue so

that satisfactory use can be attained from users who prefer dry tissue and users who prefer moist tissue.”

A reference may be said to teach away when a person of ordinary skill, upon reading the reference, would be led in a direction divergent from the path that was taken by the applicant. See *Tech Air, Inc. v. Denso Mfg. Mich. Inc.*, 192, F.3d 1353, 1360 (Fed. Cir. 1999). By acknowledging that it would be desirable to accommodate users that prefer wet tissue instead of dry tissue, Marino teaches that dry and wet tissues are used exclusively of one another, not in combination with one another. Accordingly, Marino cannot be found to suggest that the wet and the dry tissue be used together.

The Examiner maintains that this portion of the Marino reference “suggests that both wet and dry tissue can be used together as opposed to one being used instead of the other.” (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, page 3). Applicants respectfully disagree with this characterization. The reference is clearly teaching that there are “users who prefer dry tissue” and other “users who prefer moist tissue.” (col. 1, lines 56-60). The reference does not teach that the same user might prefer to use both at the same time. For this reason, the Examiner’s argument must fail.

In addition to teaching away from the claimed instructions and combinations of Claim 1, the Examiner’s conclusory statement that the claims would be obvious to one of skill in the art is not sufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 USC § 103.

The Examiner acknowledges that Marino does not disclose “instructing a user to wipe an animal body/human skin surface with a fresh product at least

three times,” or “instructing the user to wipe with either of the products (wet wipes or dry tissue/toilet paper) at selected intervals and combinations (i.e., “wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product followed by wiping the surface with a wet product”...). (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, page 4).

Instead of pointing to a piece of prior art or a suggestion in Marino to support the assertion that providing the claimed instructions would have been obvious, the Examiner first relies on the conclusory statement that “the number of times one uses the wipe, retrieves a fresh wipe, the ratio or combination of wet and dry wipes are considered obvious depending on the area to be cleaned” would have been obvious to one skilled in the art. (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, p. 2).

The conclusory statements presented regarding obvious design choices of one skilled in the art are insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness. MPEP 2143.01 states that, with reference to *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993):

A statement that modifications of the prior art to meet the claimed invention would have been “well within the ordinary skill of the art at the time the claimed invention was made” because the references relied upon teach that all aspects of the claimed invention were individually known in the art is **not sufficient** to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness without some **objective reason to combine** the teachings of the references.
[Bold emphasis added]

The Examiner has not yet provided any evidence of a motivation or suggestion to modify the Marino reference, either from statements within the reference or from other documentary evidence on the record. Thus, the conclusory statement of obviousness "to one of ordinary skill in the art" would be insufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, even if a combination with another reference provided disclosure of each and every element of the claims, which they do not. On this basis alone, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw this rejection.

In addition to the conclusory statements relied upon above, the Examiner takes Official Notice:

- 1) as to the well known implement of instructional data associated with devices for sale (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, page 4); and
- 2) as a pet owner, of having used both wet and dry cloths to remove soil from pets (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, p. 2).

The Examiner's arguments are wholly insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. The Appellants point out that Claim 1 does not recite general instructions, but rather, recites specific instructions regarding the sequence and/or combination of fresh products used.

Secondly, when an Examiner intends to rely on common knowledge or take Official Notice with respect to core factual findings in a determination of patentability, the Examiner cannot simply reach conclusions based on his or her own understanding or experience, or on his or her assessment of what would be basic knowledge or common sense. *In re Zurko*, 59 USPQ2d 1693, 1697 (Fed.

Cir. 2001). Rather, the Examiner must point to some concrete evidence in the record in support of these findings. *Id.*

The Examiner has provided no evidence in the record to support the above assertions. In fact, the Examiner, when taking Official Notice as a pet owner, of having used both wet and dry wipes/cloths to remove soil from the pets where repeated (at least three) wiping was necessary to clean the desired area, fails to establish that this practice was public. The alleged use by the Examiner must be public in order to qualify as prior art. The examiner has failed to establish this fact. Therefore, Appellants traverse the Examiner's taking of Official Notice as "having owned pets for several years", on the ground that the alleged use was not public.

Moreover, MPEP § 2144.03 states that "If the examiner is relying on personal knowledge to support the finding of what is known in the art, the examiner must provide an affidavit or declaration setting forth specific factual statements and explanation to support the finding." The Examiner has not provided the Appellants, despite their request (Appellants' Request for Reconsideration dated July 12, 2004, p. 4), with concrete evidence in the record to support the Examiner's statements of Official Notice.

The Examiner has not yet provided a declaration or affidavit supporting the statements of "Official Notice" from statements within the reference, Marino, or from other documentary evidence on the record which would provide a motivation or suggestion to modify the Marino reference.

B. Claims 2-4 are not obvious in view of Marino because the method claims produce surprising and unexpected results.

Dependent Claims 2-4 were finally rejected in the Final Office Action of October 6, 2004 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious in view of Marino. Appellants traverse the rejection for several reasons. First, Claims 2-4 depend directly on Claim 1 and so are patentable over Marino for at least the same reasons given above in section VII.A as to why Claim 1 is patentable over Marino.

The rejection is improper for the additional reason that it would not have been obvious to one of skill in the art to provide the specific instructions of claims 2-4 because the instructions that are given produce surprising and unexpected results. (p. 15, lines 10-12). The wet-dry cleaning system includes wiping the surface with a dry product and wiping the surface with a wet product in various sequences. The wet-dry cleaning thus includes the processes of:

dry wiping, followed by dry wiping, followed by wet wiping (ddw);
dry wiping, followed by wet wiping, followed by dry wiping (dwd); and
wet wiping, followed by dry wiping, followed by dry wiping (wdd). (p. 7, lines 24-32).

The Office Action has conceded that Marino does not disclose “instructing the user to wipe with either of the products (wet wipes or dry tissue/toilet paper) at selected intervals and combinations (i.e., “wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product”...).” (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, page 4). The Examiner, however, concludes that it would have been obvious to instruct a user

with such limitations because it is well known to print instructions on cleaning wipes. (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, page 2).

As stated in Appellants specification, "in a surprising and unexpected result, the two wet-dry cleaning processes having the best cleaning ratios, (1-beads removed/beads applied)), were processes involving only a single wet wipe each."² (p. 15, lines 10-12). Appellants cleaning processes utilizing three wiping steps were performed for all combinations of wet and dry wiping. A cleaning process utilizing one wipe with a portion of KIMWIPES® EX-L-Wipers was performed as a control. Each process was repeated 14-15 times, and the results were averaged to provide the percentage of fluorescent beads removed. (p. 14, lines 14-19).

The following parameters were calculated from the fluorescent imaging analysis after the three-step cleaning procedures were complete, and are given in Table A:

- 1) ratio of beads removed to beads applied;
- 2) ratio of beads removed by wet-dry process to beads removed by control process; and
- 3) ratio of beads remaining after wet-dry process to beads remaining after control process.

² A single wipe is defined by the specification as a wiping motion with contact time of approximately 2.0 second and pressure of 1 pound per square inch. (p. 13, lines 1-4).

TABLE A

Process*	beads removed / beads applied (%)	beads removed / control	beads remaining / control
ddd	53.7	2.451	0.593
ddw	79.8	3.803	0.255
dww	81.5	3.507	0.241
wwd	83.9	3.611	0.210
wdw	86.8	3.739	0.171
wdd	87.6	4.173	0.157
dwd	89.2	4.250	0.136
www	97.6	4.458	0.030

* d = wipe with dry product ; w = wipe with wet product

(p. 15, lines 1-4).

The same data was used to generate the graph of Figure 1 of the specification. The cleaning ratio in Figure 1 is defined as: $1 - (\text{beads removed} / \text{beads applied})$, with a lower cleaning ratio corresponding to better cleaning. Also depicted in Figure 1 are blocks indicating statistical significance clustering. The cleaning ratios for two processes which are positioned under a single box are not statistically distinguishable from each other.

As is seen from Table A and Figure 1, the all-wet cleaning process (www) provides the lowest cleaning ratio of all the processes examined. Thus, processes involving a majority of wet wipes would be expected to yield the most

thorough cleaning. However, for the wet-dry cleaning processes, the highest percentage of beads appear to have been removed by processes involving a wet wipe followed by a dry wipe (wwd, wdw, wdd, and dwd). When examined as a comparison with the control process, the ddw process, in addition to the processes involving a wet wipe followed by a dry wipe, also removed a relatively high number of beads. (p. 15, line 19 to p. 16, line 3).

Without wishing to be bound by any theory of operation, it is believed that dry wipes remove soils by providing mass transfer to the soils, imparting enough momentum to the soils to remove them from the surface. Dry wipes can also absorb liquid on the surface, as well as soils contained in the liquid. Wet wipes are believed to help solubilize the surface and the soils, reducing the friction and the attractive interactions between the surface and the soil. The combination of the cleaning action of the dry wipe with the cleaning action of the wet wipe can take advantage of both types of cleaning - mass transfer of soils and solubilization of soils. For processes involving a wet wipe followed by a dry wipe, the wet wiping step is believed to increase the amount of soil available for removal, the soil removal being effectively provided by the subsequent dry wiping step. This "wet-then-dry" sequence within the overall wet-dry cleaning process thus advantageously provides for increased cleaning efficiency. (p. 16, lines 13-26).

The Examiner does not address these results and has provided no reference that would teach or suggest the use of the device disclosed in Marino

in a way claimed by the Appellants. Therefore, due to Appellants' documented and surprising results, the Examiner's rejection should be reversed.

C. Claims 12-22 are not obvious under 35 USC § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 5,950,960 to Marino because Marino does not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Claims 12-22 were finally rejected in the Final Office Action of October 6, 2004 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious in view of Marino. The Examiner asserts that Marino teaches an apparatus capable of being sold to the public and further comprising a first and second housing so as to house moist wipes and specifically a dry roll of tissue/toilet paper intended for use on a human body surface. (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, pages 3-4). Marino, however, does not teach or suggest a system for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, as claimed in Claims 12-22.

Independent Claims 12 recites a **system** for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, including a package comprising a first fresh product, instructions to wipe an animal body surface at least three times with a combination of the first fresh product and a second fresh product; wherein one of the first fresh product or the second fresh product is wet. Claims 12-22 are patentable over Marino for reasons similar to those given above in section VII.A as to why Claims 1-11 are patentable over the reference, in that Marino fails to teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention and the Examiner's conclusory statements of personal knowledge and Official Notices are insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Therefore, Appellants request that this rejection be reversed.

D. Claims 23-29 are not obvious under 35 USC § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 5,950,960 to Marino because Marino does not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Independent Claim 23 and its dependent claims were finally rejected in the Final Office Action of October 6, 2004 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious in view of Marino. The Examiner asserts that Marino teaches an apparatus capable of being sold to the public and further comprising a first and second housing so as to house moist wipes and specifically a dry roll of tissue/toilet paper intended for use on a human body surface. (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, pages 3-4).

Appellants traverse the rejection for several reasons. Independent Claim 23 recites a ***package*** for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, comprising: a dry product comprising a first number of portions; a wet product comprising a second number of portions; and instruction to wipe an animal body surface at least three times with a combination of a fresh portion of the dry product and a fresh portion of the wet product. First, Marino does not teach or suggest a package for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, as claimed in Claims 23-29. Therefore, Claims 23-29 are patentable over Marino for reasons similar to those given above in section VII.A and VII.B as to why Claims 1-22 are patentable over the reference. Marino, either alone or in combination with the conclusory statements and Official Notices taken by the Examiner, is not sufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Therefore, the rejection should be reversed.

Secondly, the rejection is improper for the additional reason that there is no teaching or suggestion in Marino with regard to the plurality of pads or “the first number of portions is double the second number of portions.” (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, p. 2). The Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have supplied the device of Marino with as many wet wipes and toilet tissue paper as so desired and, which would further keep the device adequately supplied. (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, p. 4).

As stated above, Examiner gives no concrete evidence in the record which would support these findings, as is required by the Federal Circuit. *In re Zurko*, 59 USPQ2d at 1697. Therefore, the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness and the rejection should be reversed.

E. Claims 30-34 are not obvious under 35 USC § 103 over U.S. Patent No. 5,950,960 to Marino because Marino does not teach or suggest each and every element of the claimed invention.

Claims 30-34 were finally rejected in the Final Office Action of October 6, 2004 under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being obvious in view of Marino. The Examiner asserts that Marino teaches an apparatus capable of being sold to the public and further comprising a first and second housing so as to house moist wipes and specifically a dry roll of tissue/toilet paper intended for use on a human body surface. (Office Action dated October 6, 2004, pages 3-4).

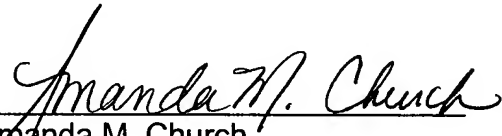
Independent Claims 30 recites a method for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, including enclosing in a package a first fresh product selected from the group consisting of a dry product and a wet product, offering

the package for sale; wherein the package comprises instructions to wipe the surface at least three times with a combination of the first fresh product and a second fresh product; wherein one of the first fresh product or the second fresh product is wet. Marino does not teach or disclose the method of enclosing in a package a first fresh product...wherein the package comprises instructions to wipe the surface at least three times with a combination of the first fresh product and a second fresh product. Therefore, Claims 30-34 are patentable over Marino for reasons similar to those given above in section VII.A as to why Claims 1-11 are patentable over the reference. Marino fails to disclose or suggest each and every limitation of the claimed invention and the conclusory statements and statements of Official Notice in combination with Marino fail to provide a sufficient basis for a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

VIII. Conclusion

The cited reference, either alone or in combination with the Examiner's assertions, does not provide a valid basis for a *prima facie* obviousness rejection of the present claims. Accordingly, Appellants submit that the present invention is fully patentable over Marino and the Examiner's rejection should be REVERSED.

Respectfully submitted,


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IX. CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A method for cleaning soil from an animal body surface, comprising:
 - instructing a user to wipe an animal body surface with a fresh product at least three times;
 - wherein at least one fresh product is dry, and at last one fresh product is wet.
2. The method of claim 1, where in the instructing comprises directing the user to wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product.
3. The method of claim 1, where in the instructing comprises directing the user to wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product.
4. The method of claim 1, where in the instructing comprises directing the user to wipe the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product.
5. The method of claim 1, where in the instructing comprises directing the user to wipe the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product.
6. The method of claim 1, where in the instructing comprises directing the user to wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product.
7. The method of claim 1, where in the instructing comprises directing the user to wipe the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein the wet product is a wet wipe.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the dry product is tissue.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the surface comprises human skin.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the dry fresh product is associated with a dry product identifier, and the wet fresh product is associated with a wet product identifier; the dry product identifier and the wet product identifier comprising at least one term that is the same.
12. A system for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, comprising:
 - a package comprising a first fresh product; and
 - instructions to wipe an animal body surface at least three times with a combination of the first fresh product and a second fresh product;
 - wherein one of the first fresh product or the second fresh product is wet.
13. The system of claim 12, wherein the first fresh product is a wet product.
14. The system of claim 13, wherein the wet product is a pre-moistened wet wipe.
15. The system of claim 12, wherein the first fresh product is a dry product.
16. The system of claim 15, wherein the dry product is tissue.
17. The system of claim 12, further comprising a dispenser.
18. The system of claim 12, wherein the instruction are enclosed in the package.
19. The system of claim 12, wherein the instructions are printed on the package.

20. The system of claim 12, wherein the surface comprises human skin.
21. The system of claim 12, wherein the package further comprises the second fresh product.
22. The system of claim 12, wherein the first fresh product is associated with a first product identifier, and the second fresh product is associated with a second product identifier; the first product identifier and the second product identifier comprising at least one term that is the same.
23. A package for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, comprising:
- a dry product comprising a first number of portions;
 - a wet product comprising a second number of portions; and
 - instruction to wipe an animal body surface at least three times with a combination of a fresh portion of the dry product and a fresh portion of the wet product.
24. The package of claim 23, wherein
- the instructions comprising directions to a user to wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product; and
 - the first number of portions is double the second number of portions.
25. The package of claim 23, wherein
- the instructions comprising directions to a user to wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product; and
 - the first number of portions is double the second number of portions.
26. The package of claim 23, wherein

the instructions comprising directions to a user to wipe the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product; and

the first number of portions is double the second number of portions.

27. The package of claim 23, wherein

the instructions comprising directions to a user to wipe the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product; and

the first number of portions is double the second number of portions.

28. The package of claim 23, wherein

the instructions comprising directions to a user to wipe the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product; and

the first number of portions is double the second number of portions.

29. The package of claim 23, wherein

the instructions comprising directions to a user to wipe the surface with a wet product, followed by wiping the surface with a dry product, followed by wiping the surface with a wet product; and

the first number of portions is double the second number of portions.

30. A method for facilitating the cleaning of an animal body surface, comprising:

enclosing in a package a first fresh product selected from the group consisting of a dry product and a wet product; and

offering the package for sale;

wherein the package comprises instructions to wipe the surface at least three times with a combination of the first fresh product and a second fresh product; wherein one of the first fresh product and the second fresh product is wet.

31. The method of claim 30, further comprising enclosing the second fresh product in said package.

32. The method of claim 31, further comprising enclosing a dispenser in said package.

33. The method of claim 30, wherein the surface comprises skin.

34. The method of claim 30, wherein the first fresh product is associated with a first product identifier, and the second fresh product is associated with a second product identifier; the first product identifier and the second product identifier comprising one term that is the same.

X. CLAIMS APPENDIX

None.

XI. RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

None.